

TERMS:
Last year delivered monthly by Carrier..... \$2.00
Per month, if paid in advance..... 2.00
Postage or mail, in advance..... 5.00
Parts of year at same rate.

JOB PRINTING,
Book and every description of Commercial and
Law printing, in the best manner at Gazette Job
Rooms.

Entered at the Post Office at Janesville, Wis., as
second-class matter.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

A National Convention of the Republican party will meet at Chicago, Wednesday, the 2d day of June next, for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice President at the next election.

Republicans, and all who will co-operate with them in supporting the nominees of the party, are invited to choose two delegates from each Congressional District, four at large from each State, two from each Territory, and two from the District of Columbia, to represent them in the Convention.

J. D. CAMERON, Chairman.
THOMAS KEEGH, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

ROOMS OF THE
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
MILWAUKEE, February 12, 1880

A State Convention of delegates representing the Republican party of Wisconsin, and of all who will co-operate with them in supporting the nominees of the party, is hereby called to meet at the Capitol in Madison, at twelve o'clock M., on Wednesday, May 5th, 1880, for the purpose of placing in nomination an electoral ticket of ten electors to be supported by the party at the next Presidential election, and also to select twenty delegates, two from each Congressional district and four from the State at large, to represent the Republican party of Wisconsin in the National Republican Convention, which is called to meet at Chicago on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1880, and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary.

Each Senate and Assembly District is entitled to two delegates in the convention.

R. H. BAKER, Chairman,
T. D. WEERS,
H. PALMER,
J. H. KEYES,
P. L. SPOFFORD, JR.,
J. H. WAGGONER,
E. BOWEN,
J. R. BRIGHAM,
L. F. FRISBY,
State Central Committee.

CHAS. LULING,
G. W. CARTER,
JAMES H. FOSTER,
L. B. SALE,
HAROLD COUSINS,
F. A. HESLER,
S. W. HUNT,
H. O. FAIRCHILD.

There are yet no symptoms of Democratic hope.

Whenever the Democrats in Congress back down, they call it a Democratic victory.

If Mr. Tilden should not get the nomination at Cincinnati, he will foreclose the mortgage he holds on the party, and give the twist another turn.

The experience of the past and the indications of the present furnish abundant evidence that the Democratic party is committed to the work of blundering.

It may be considered a question whether or not Mr. Tilden's barrel will be able to break the two-third ruler. That is the only point on which his nomination depends.

The Sunday Telegraph casts a reflection on the services of Congressmen generally, by stating that though the funerals of six deceased members of Congress cost the government \$13,000, at that extravagant rate, dead Congressmen are more economical than live ones.

The official organ of the Democratic party in Virginia, the Richmond Commonwealth, says it would be a calamity to the Democratic party to nominate Tilden, for it is plain as day that he can't be elected. The Commonwealth's "fixed opinion" is that if General Grant is nominated the State of Virginia will go for Grant.

Rev. Robert Collier is meeting with remarkable success in New York as pastor of the Church of the Messiah. His simplicity of style, his charming eloquence, and his honesty, but powerful way of stating the truths of the gospel, fascinate all who hear him, and consequently his church is crowded every Sunday. Since his pastorate began last year, over ninety families have taken seats in his church in addition to those who already belonged when he went there.

A strong effort will be made this spring to change the complexion of the Common Council of this city. The time has come when the people are beginning to see that a change is needed, and that the business interests of the city demand a radical change. More business men are needed there—men who represent property, and who are morally and in a business point of view, the peer of any men in Janesville. A strong effort will be made this spring to elect just such a Council.

The Committee on the Milwaukee Industrial Exposition, have so far secured subscriptions to the amount of \$110,000, toward the permanent organization of the Industrial Exposition in that city. The capital stock will be increased to \$150,000. A suitable building will be erected, and the enterprise placed on a solid basis. We see no obstacle in the way of securing a first class exposition in that city. There should be enough enterprise, skill and ability, to give the State an industrial exposition which will be an honor not to Milwaukee merely, but to Wisconsin.

The Rev. Dr. Dix, of Trinity Church, New York, is still followed by some villain unknown to the public. Whoever he is, he is no fool. His persecution of Dr. Dix, is remarkably well planned, and most successfully carried into execution. The scheme is an annoyance so distressing that no one but the persecuted can fully appreciate the situation. In one day Dr. Dix had fifty callers, who were sent to his house by the secret enemy, having received letters asking them to call there upon business of various kinds. Among them was an attorney who received a letter requesting him to call on the Doctor, as he wanted to advise with him in regard to a divorce. Another came in response to a letter to sell him two passage tickets to Europe. The detective force of the city is still unable to find any clue to the writer of these letters.

THE JANESEVILLE GAZETTE.

VOLUME 24

JANESEVILLE, WISCONSIN, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1880.

NUMBER 13

THE CITY OF MEXICO.

Groundless Rumors Relating to the Steamship City of Mexico.

The Vessel Arrives Safely at Galveston To-day.

And General Grant and Party Received Shortly after Noon.

Amid Great Rejoicing by the People of Texas.

A Set-to Between Kellogg and Hill in the Senate.

In Which the Gentleman from Georgia is Roughly Handled.

Belva Lockwood Showing Up the Georgia Senator Again.

The Tammany Democrats Organizing Against Tilden.

An Erie Stone Cutter Becomes Insane Over the Great Fuzz.

W. J. Porter Lynched by a Mob at Alma, Colorado.

The Wisconsin Universalists in Session at Racine.

Other Interesting State and Miscellaneous Items.

GRANT SAFE.

Special to the Gazette.

GALVESTON, March 23.—The Steamer City of Mexico, with General Grant and party on board, arrived shortly after noon to-day. There is general rejoicing in the city.

FOR TILDEN.

Special to the Gazette.

PITTSBURG, March 23.—The Democratic County Convention nominated Tilden delegates to day.

THREE THOUSAND.

Special to the Gazette.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Three thousand emigrants arrived in this port yesterday. Thus far this month the total is thirteen thousand.

POOR KEARNEY.

Special to the Gazette.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—Kearney's appeal has been assigned to Judge Freece, one of the most rigid members of the Supreme Court. There is no probability that he will modify or reverse the sentence. There is no hope for him to escape the house of correction.

GROUNDLESS RUMORS

Relating to the Safety of the Steamship City of Mexico with the Grant Party on Board.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—No attention is paid to the rumors which have been in circulation here to-day, that the vessel on which the Grant party sailed from Vera Cruz has been lost. The signal office is in constant communication with Galveston, and the observer there telegraphed this afternoon that the vessel was scarcely due. It is to the belief here that the vessel was slow in getting off, on account of the ceremonies attendant upon the departure of General Grant, and that before to-morrow it will arrive in safety.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 23—3 a.m.—The Times correspondent has been all night with pilots and old sailors with long experience on this southern coast, and had every opportunity for gaining information and spying the City of Mexico, if anywhere in sight, but up to this time she has failed to appear, and anxiety is beginning to be anxiously felt among the seamen themselves. These men say that there was no room for safe anchorage off Tuxpan or anywhere in the line of the course from Vera Cruz to that place, and that the good judgment of the commander of the City of Mexico must have directed him to sea; otherwise the vessel would be in great peril near the shore. If the steamer reached the port of Belknap. That boy, as the reader is already aware, is now General Lucius Fairchild, American minister to Spain.

Young Fairchild's school advantages were exceedingly limited; certainly not greater than those offered in our common schools to every boy of the age of 14 in this community—for he was never an attendant at any school when past the age, and he was by no means remarkable for genius. By sheer industry, attention and observation, he acquired the intelligence of a statesman and the graces of a refined gentleman. A London journal in speaking of his appearance at the reception given to General Grant, awarded to him the palm of noble bearing. It said: "General Fairchild looked as if the blood of the Dukes of two centuries flowed in his veins," the highest compliment ever paid to the deportment of any American gentleman by a leading London journal.

Lucius Fairchild furnishes an example of achievement within the reach of the poorest boy in the land; and in the high positions he has held,—which are not always attainable by merit—but in the grace, dignity and honor he has reflected upon those positions, which are hardly attainable by the same means, and command honor and distinction without the aid of political preferment.

A Record of Births.

An honest farmer of Caithness, says the Chamber's Journal, recording the births of all his children in the family Bible, wrote:

"Betty was born on the day that John Cathie lost his gray mare in the moss. Jimmy was born on the day they began mending the roof o' the kirk. Sandy was born the night my mother broke her leg, and the day after Kitty gaed away with the soldiers. The twins, Willid and Margaret, was born on the day Sandy Brammer bigged his new 'barn'; and the very day—after the battle of Waterloo. Kirby was born the night o' the great fecht on the Redmans, between Peter Donaldson and a south country drover. Forbye, the factor, raised the rent same year. Auny was born the night the kiln gaed on fire, six years syne."

KELLOGG ON HILL.

The Georgia Senator Roughly Handled by the Louisianian.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—There was quite a scene in the Senate to-day. Soon after it met Senator Hill, of Georgia, presented the report of the Democratic majority of the Committee of Privileges and Elections, recommending that Senator Kellogg be deprived of his seat.

Senator Hoar arose to present the report of the minority, and asked that it be read. Hill objected. Conkling suggested that Hoar read it himself as part of his remarks which he did. It is a very

brief but scathing document, and Senator Hoar read it with great emphasis. When he had finished, Hill arose to read the majority report, in order that it might go to the country with the views of the minority. Hill took his place in front of the Clerk's desk and read for an hour and a half. When he had finished, he made some explanatory statements and then Kellogg took the floor and made an impassioned speech of an hour's length describing methods on which the testimony upon which the report was based, had been obtained, and charging that Hill was actuated by malicious personal motives. Kellogg said that a man by the name of Barney Williams, who was the chief witness quoted in Hill's report, had been several times in the Penitentiary, for larceny and perjury, and that after he had given the testimony which Hill quotes, several judges of New Orleans came to the committee and swore that they would not receive his testimony in their courts, because he could not be believed under oath. Kellogg said that this man, who at the time of the investigation had not five cents and could not raise even that amount, had been established in a liquor saloon by the Democrats as a reward for his perjury. Nothing could have been more severe than Kellogg's denunciation of the Democratic members of the committee. He charged them, and Spofford, his antagonist, with having gone into the saloons of New Orleans to hire men to sign affidavits to be used against him, and when those affidavits had been shown to be worthless the committee declined to consider testimony to that effect. He charged that they had refused to consider the evidence of members of the Legislature, when they held up the testimony of penitentiary convicts and jail birds as solemn truth. Once during his remarks, Kellogg said in a certain instance Hill "had plead the baby act," which caused an audible smile all over the Senate.

PULL UP THE ROPE.

DENVER, Colo., March 23.—The News and Tribune's Alma, Col., specials say: "W. J. Porter, a hard character, shot and killed Thomas Carmody to-day. The murder was unprovoked, and in less than an hour about fifty unmasked citizens gathered at the jail and hung Porter to the ridge-pole of the jail. He swore until they put the rope around his neck. He then spoke a few words, and said, 'Pull up the rope, boys.'

BURGLARY.

A Boy Compelled by His Father to Steal.

MILWAUKEE, March 23.—A few days ago a boy named Harry W. Parker was arrested on the charge of burglary. He was placed on trial this morning, and confessed that he was compelled by his father to do work of that kind. The boy's mother also testified that her husband compelled the boy to attempt burglaries, and to aid him in the business. The result was that the father, James E. Parker, was immediately arrested, and the boy detained as a witness against him.

FIRE.

MILWAUKEE, March 23.—A fire this evening partially destroyed the extensive new vinegar factory of Riedsberg & Co., corner of Broadway and Menominee streets. The building and stock were damaged to the extent of \$13,000. Insured in the Western Assurance of Toronto, for \$2,000; Rhode Island Assurance, \$2,000; Revere of Boston, \$2,000; Firemen's, New Jersey; Phoenix, New York; British American, Toronto; Springfield, Massachusetts; Girard, Philadelphia, and Lancashire, England; \$1,500.

TAMMANY BUSY.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Tammany is actively organizing against Tilden. A meeting of the chiefs was held to-day to arrange for a State Convention. It was reported that 130 rooms at the Burnett house had been engaged by Tammany, which will make its headquarters there. The overthrow of Tilden at all hazards is the watch cry.

NARROW ESCAPE.

MILWAUKEE, March 23.—This evening, as Mrs. J. I. Case, driven Elwin Bithers, was riding in a carriage, the horses became frightened at a locomotive and ran away, throwing both out of the carriage to the ground, but luckily not injuring them any more than a few bruises. The affair created quite a flutter of excitement.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.

CEDAR RAPIDS, March 23.—A gentleman supposed to be well informed on the subject reports that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company is favorably considering two roads, for each of which \$250,000 aid was voted, one via Marshalltown to Des Moines, the other to Ottumwa and Sigourney.

DEPUTY MARSHALS.

The Debate in the House of Representatives—The Five-Minute Speech of Congressman C. G. Williams—Some Plain Talk Worth Hearing.

On Friday afternoon, the 19th instant, the House of Representatives had under consideration the Deficiency Appropriation Bill, and the amendment proposed by Mr. Garfield. Under the five minute rule, Mr. Williams said:

Mr. Chairman, I have no fault to find with the gentlemen on the other side of the Chamber. Their purposes are logical and their action consistent. But, sir, in my humble judgment, if the counsels of gentlemen on this side of the Chamber for whom I have unbounded respect were or are to be followed, then that side will gain in this two or three day's struggle what they failed to accomplish at the three months' extra session of Congress. In saying this, I desire to accord to all who differ with me the same independence of judgment and action that I claim for myself. For on I desire no compromise and will vote for no amendment of this radical character to these laws, however attenuated or sugar-coated it may be. I will not do it either on or off from an appropriation bill until I am prepared to vote to sweep these laws bodily from the statute-book.

Mr. Chairman, I have no fault to find with the gentlemen on the other side of the Chamber. Their purposes are logical and their action consistent. But, sir, in my humble judgment, if the counsels of gentlemen on this side of the Chamber for whom I have unbounded respect were or are to be followed, then that side will gain in this two or three day's struggle what they failed to accomplish at the three months' extra session of Congress. In saying this, I desire to accord to all who differ with me the same independence of judgment and action that I claim for myself. For on I desire no compromise and will vote for no amendment of this radical character to these laws, however attenuated or sugar-coated it may be. I will not do it either on or off from an appropriation bill until I am prepared to vote to sweep these laws bodily from the statute-book.

Mr. Chairman, I have no fault to find with the gentlemen on the other side of the Chamber. Their purposes are logical and their action consistent. But, sir, in my humble judgment, if the counsels of gentlemen on this side of the Chamber for whom I have unbounded respect were or are to be followed, then that side will gain in this two or three day's struggle what they failed to accomplish at the three months' extra session of Congress. In saying this, I desire to accord to all who differ with me the same independence of judgment and action that I claim for myself. For on I desire no compromise and will vote for no amendment of this radical character to these laws, however attenuated or sugar-coated it may be. I will not do it either on or off from an appropriation bill until I am prepared to vote to sweep these laws bodily from the statute-book.

Mr. Chairman, I have no fault to find with the gentlemen on the other side of the Chamber. Their purposes are logical and their action consistent. But, sir, in my humble judgment, if the counsels of gentlemen on this side of the Chamber for whom I have unbounded respect were or are to be followed, then that side will gain in this two or three day's struggle what they failed to accomplish at the three months' extra session of Congress. In saying this, I desire to accord to all who differ with me the same independence of judgment and action that I claim for myself. For on I desire no compromise and will vote for no amendment of this radical character to these laws, however attenuated or sugar-coated it may be. I will not do it either on or off from an appropriation bill until I am prepared to vote to sweep these laws bodily from the statute-book.

Mr. Chairman, I have no fault to find with the gentlemen on the other side of the Chamber. Their purposes are logical and their action consistent. But, sir, in my humble judgment, if the counsels of gentlemen on this side of the Chamber for whom I have unbounded respect were or are to be followed, then that side will gain in this two or three day's struggle what they failed to accomplish at the three months' extra session of Congress. In saying this, I desire to accord to all who differ with me the same independence of judgment and action that I claim for myself. For on I desire no compromise and will vote for no amendment of this radical character to these laws, however attenuated or sugar-coated it may be. I will not do it either on or off from an appropriation bill until I am prepared to vote to sweep these laws bodily from the statute-book.

Mr. Chairman, I have no fault to find with the gentlemen on the other side of the Chamber. Their purposes are logical and their action consistent. But, sir, in my humble judgment, if the counsels of gentlemen on this side of the Chamber for whom I have unbounded respect were or are to be followed, then that side will gain in this two or three day's struggle what they failed to accomplish at the three months' extra session of Congress. In saying this, I desire to accord to all who differ with me the same independence of judgment and action that I claim for myself. For on I desire no compromise and will vote for no amendment of this radical character to these laws, however attenuated or sugar-coated it may be. I will not do it either on or off from an appropriation bill until I am prepared to vote to sweep these laws bodily from the statute-book.

Mr. Chairman, I have no fault to find with the gentlemen on the other side of the Chamber. Their purposes are logical and their action consistent. But, sir, in my humble judgment, if the counsels of gentlemen on this side of the Chamber for whom I have unbounded respect were or are to be followed, then that side will gain in this two or

THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1880.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rail
way.

Trains at Janesville station.

ARRIVE—

From Monroe..... 8:30 a.m.
From Prairie du Chien..... 1:25 p.m.
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East..... 4:40 p.m.
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East..... 6:30 p.m.
DEPART—
For Chicago, Milwaukee and East..... 8:30 a.m.
For Chicago, Milwaukee and East..... 10:25 a.m.
For Madison, Prairie du Chien, St. Paul..... 3:45 p.m.
For Monroe..... 6:30 p.m.

W. H. CARPENTER, Agent,
1. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass'g Agent.

Chicago & Northwestern R. R.
Trains at Janesville Station.
Arrive..... Depart.
Day Express..... 1:30 p.m. 1:35 p.m.
Fond du Lac passenger..... 5:45 p.m.

Going South. Arrive..... Depart.
Day Express..... 2:30 p.m. 2:35 p.m.
Fond du Lac passenger..... 6:35 a.m. 7:00 a.m.

M. HUGGETT, Gen'l Sup't.

W. H. STENNETT,
General Passenger Agent.

WESTERN UNION RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE AT CLINTON JUNCTION.
West Bound.

Day Express..... 10:30 A.M.
Night Express..... 11:15 P.M.
Accommodation..... 10:30 A.M.

D. A. OLIN, Gen'l Sup't.

FRED WILD,
Gen'l Ticket Agent.

Post-Office—Summer Time Table.

The mails arrive at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

Chicago and Way..... 1:30 p.m.
Madison and Milwaukee..... 7 a.m.
Chicago Through, Night via Milton and Waterbury Junctions..... 7:00 a.m.
Green Bay and Way..... 2:35 p.m.
Montgomery and Way..... 2:35 p.m.
Madison and Way..... 1:30 p.m.
Milwaukee and Way..... 5:30 p.m.
OVER-LAND MAIL ARRIVE.

Centre and Leyden, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays by..... 12:00 m.

Emerald Grove, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays by..... 12:00 m.

Bethel, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays by..... 6:30 p.m.

Beloit stage..... 11:00 a.m.

Mails close at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

Madison and Milwaukee..... 5 p.m.
Chicago through, Night via Milton and Waterbury Junctions..... 8:00 p.m.

All points East, West and South of Chicago..... 2:30 p.m.

All points East, West and South of Chicago..... 2:30 p.m.

Green Bay and Way, including Minnesota, Northern Michigan and Northern Iowa..... 1:10 p.m.

Waterbury Junctions..... 1:30 p.m.

West Madison, via W. & P. d. C. H. W., including Northern Iowa..... 2:30 p.m.

Monroe, Brothhead and Way..... 7:15 p.m.

Hockford, Freeport and Way..... 2:30 p.m.

OVER-LAND MAIL CLOSE.

Beloit stage by..... 4:00 p.m.

Centre and Leyden, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays by..... 2:00 p.m.

East Troy, via Rock Prairie, Johnstown, Richmond, etc., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays by..... 7:00 a.m.

Emerald Grove and Fairfield, Tuesday, Thursdays and Saturdays at..... 2:00 p.m.

POT-OF-FOUR HOUSES.

Daily from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. On Sundays from 12:00 to 1:00 p.m. Money Order and Registered Letter sent from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m., except during the distribution of the mails. Stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards and Wrappers for sale at East front window from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. Orders for airmail envelopes and parcels forwarded thereon, should be left at the Money Order Department.

On Saturday night only on a through train from Chicago, via Milwaukee, Fond du Lac train, and on Monday morning only, a through train is made up and forwarded to Chicago on the 7 o'clock train.

By this train, this table carefully, the public can pass themselves thoroughly upon the arrival and departure of all the mails, and thus avoid much inconvenience to themselves.

H. A. PATTERSON, P. M.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

A Woman in Washington During President Jackson's Administration—What She Did and How Other Women Treated Her.

April Atlantic.

The woman used as a tool by Mr Van Buren is a somewhat picturesque figure in the political chronicles of the capital. Her maiden name was Margaret O'Neill, although she was known when a girl as Peg and she was one of the daughters of the keeper of a tavern at which General Jackson used to put up before his election to the presidential chair. She had a little form, the fair skin, the dark red hair, and the keen cat-like gray eyes of her Milesian ancestry, while she was as full of fun, frolic and drollery as the typical damsel on the banks of the Lake of Killarney. Careless and teased by the guests at the tavern she grew up to be pert, quaint and audacious, and General Jackson, who had always admired her when she was a child, was delighted when he learned years afterwards, that his "little friend Peg"—the widow of Timberlake—was to be married to his old comrade General Eston. There was much scandal at Washington about the death of her first husband and her marriage to the second; but General Jackson paid no heed to it, and when he became President he appointed General Eaton Secretary of War. Washington society was horrified, and it soon became known that Mrs Calhoun, with wives of other members of the Cabinet, did not intend to call on Mrs Eston, or to invite her to their houses. She carried her griefs to the White House, where Mr Van Buren had paved the way for them, and the gallant old President swore "by the Eternal" that the scandalous mongers who had imbibed the last years of his beloved wife Rachel should not triumph over his "little friend Peg."

This was Van Buren's opportunity. He was a widower, keeping house at Washington, and as Secretary of State he was able to form an alliance with the bachelor Ministers of Great Britain and Russia, each of whom had spacious residence. A series of dinners, balls and suppers were inaugurated at these three houses, and at each successive entertainment Mrs. Eston was the honored guest, who held the country dance, and occupied the seat at the table on the right of the host. Some respectable ladies were so shocked by her audacity that they would leave the room when she entered it. She was openly denounced by clergymen, and she found herself in positions which would have covered almost any other woman in Washington with shame. Mrs. Eston, who did not apparently possess a concreteness or an honorable scruple as to the propriety of her course, evidently enjoyed the situation, and used to visit General Jackson every day with a fresh story of the insults paid her. Yet she gave no evidence of diplomacy nor of political sagacity, but was a mere beautiful, passionate, impulsive pup, head up by General Jackson, while Mr. Van Buren adroitly pulled the strings that directed her movements.

Mr. Calhoun, whose wife was foremost among the ladies who positively refused to associate with Mrs. Eston, said to a friend of General Jackson's, who endeavored to effect a reconciliation, that "the quarrels of women, like those of the Medes and Persians, admitted of neither inquiry nor explanation." He knew well, however, that it was no woman's quarrel, but a political game of chess played by men, who were using women as their pawns, and he lost the game. Van Buren and Eston next tendered their resignations as Cabinet officers, which General Jackson refused to accept; whereupon the Cabinet officers whose wives declined to call on Mrs. Eston resigned, and their resignations were promptly accepted. The whole city was in a turmoil. Angry men walked about with bungoons, seeking "satisfaction"; duels were talked of; even friendships were severed; and every fresh indignity offered his "little friend Peg" endeared her to

more to General Jackson, who was duly grateful to Van Buren for having espoused her cause. "It is odd enough," wrote Daniel Webster to a personal friend, "that the consequence of this dispute in the social and fashionable world is producing great political effects, and may very probably determine who shall be successor to the present Chief Magistrate."

WOMEN AS TIPPLERS.

The Growth of Intemperance Among Females in England.

[London Letter in the N. Y. Times.]

The promotion of death by alcohol is a common thing in England. "Oh, let her have as much as she can drink—it would be a sin to prolong such a life as hers," was one of Paine's remarks to a new nurse who was attending his supposed wife, the unfortunate Miss Maclean, when the invalid asked for some brandy. All the recognized poisons put together, all the secret murders by death dealing drugs, all the epidemics, the fatalities of foul drains the tight lacing of women, every natural and unnatural ill that flesh is heir to, the entire demoniac army that preys upon man from year's end to year's end, is nothing as compared with the miseries, horrors and premature deaths that are wrought by drink. The worst feature of the prevailing evil is that drunkenness is daily increasing among our women. I do not say this as a result of my own observation, though I could do so, but upon the authority of magistrates, police officers and coroners. At the Marylebone Police Court on Wednesday, the presiding Judge stated that as many as fifteen women were brought before him on the previous Monday charged with drunkenness, and that on Tuesday, out of eleven "drunk and disorderly" eight of the prisoners were women. The magistrate mentioned these facts in open court, and publicly proclaimed his determination to punish with increased severity all persons brought before him in future on similar charges. According to Hogarth's grim caricatures of the English, women were set bad as men in the matter of drinking in the last century, and gin and beer were at the bottom of nearly all the social crimes in his day, as they are in ours. Alcohol was then a "hawakable" humor and drunkenness a surety of dire sedation later on, as the Legislature made it more and more difficult to buy the popular poison. The Gladstoneites of Parliament which made every confectioner and grocer dealer in wine and spirits has promoted the existing depravity among women. Drink meets them and is available now wherever they go. It is on the counter at the grocery shop; it is ostentatiously displayed at drug and candy stores; it can be bought in bulk, or it can be drunk at the counter. A lady of my family who called at a confectioner's the other day to order some biscuits and ices had to wait in the store a little time to complete her instructions. "This is what happened," she said, "while I waited. A lady came in for some biscuits; she had a glass of sherry; a girl came in, ate a biscuit and drank two glasses of port; an elderly lady arrived in a haggard condition and sat down to two glasses of sherry and took away a bottle of port; a showy person who drove to the door in a handsome order of a dozen ears, gave her address and drank three glasses of sherry." These are painful facts; they illustrate the working of free trade in drinks; they demonstrate that while the wretched women of the lower classes reel into the gutter and are taken thence to jail, "the stately ladies" of the upper-middle class "uddle" at the confectioner's and go home to finish their inebriation, where the police and the public are not witness of their drunken vagaries.

Malis close at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

Madison and Milwaukee..... 5 p.m.
Chicago through, Night via Milton and Waterbury Junctions..... 7:00 a.m.

Green Bay and Way..... 2:35 p.m.

Montgomery and Way..... 2:35 p.m.

Madison and Way..... 1:30 p.m.

Milwaukee and Way..... 5:30 p.m.

OVER-LAND MAIL ARRIVE.

Centre and Leyden, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays by..... 12:00 m.

Emerald Grove, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays by..... 12:00 m.

Bethel, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays by..... 6:30 p.m.

Beloit stage..... 11:00 a.m.

Mails close at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

Madison and Milwaukee..... 5 p.m.

Chicago through, Night via Milton and Waterbury Junctions..... 7:00 a.m.

Green Bay and Way..... 2:35 p.m.

Montgomery and Way..... 2:35 p.m.

Madison and Way..... 1:30 p.m.

Milwaukee and Way..... 5:30 p.m.

OVER-LAND MAIL CLOSE.

Beloit stage by..... 4:00 p.m.

Centre and Leyden, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays by..... 2:00 p.m.

East Troy, via Rock Prairie, Johnstown, Richmond, etc., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays by..... 7:00 a.m.

Emerald Grove and Fairfield, Tuesday, Thursdays, and Saturdays at..... 2:00 p.m.

POT-OF-FOUR HOUSES.

Daily from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. On Sundays from 12:00 to 1:00 p.m. Money Order and Registered Letter sent from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m., except during the distribution of the mails. Stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards and Wrappers for sale at East front window from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. Orders for airmail envelopes and parcels forwarded thereon, should be left at the Money Order Department.

On Saturday night only on a through train from Chicago, via Milwaukee, Fond du Lac train, and on Monday morning only, a through train is made up and forwarded to Chicago on the 7 o'clock train.

By this train, this table carefully, the public can pass themselves thoroughly upon the arrival and departure of all the mails, and thus avoid much inconvenience to themselves.

H. A. PATTERSON, P. M.

FOR SALE

At Gazette Counting Room,

At a BARGAIN

A NEW IMPROVED

HOWE

SEWING MACHINE

Call and see it.

ocldawif

F. A. BENNETT'S

TRADE

W. J. BENNETT

TRADE

W. J.

THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1880.

CITY AND COUNTY.

BRIFLETS.

—Fly for dust.

—The roads are more favorable for tramps.

—The railroad projects are meeting with encouragement.

—Edward Keating, the mason, has got the better of his illness.

—Prof. McAlister gives another lecture in Cannon's hall to-night.

—Adaline Sanner was down town yesterday for the first time since his illness.

—Miss Hattie Alden, of Madison, is again in the city, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Cook.

—The Tennesseeans left this afternoon for Elberton, which is their next show-up place.

—The old soldiers interested in the coming reunion at Milwaukee are to meet at the Common Council rooms to-night.

—In our telegraphic news will be found an item giving the particulars of the lynching of W. J. Porter, at Alton, Colorado, yesterday.

—The funeral services of Mrs. Patrick Conners were held this forenoon, from St. Mary's church, and were very largely attended by sympathizing friends.

Guards' marquade, Monday April 29th, ladies in costume and mask admitted free when accompanied by parties holding invitations. Guest tickets, 75 cents, spectators tickets to gallery 25 cents.

—Charlie Jenkins started off, this afternoon for Lake Koskoshin, to indulge in his periodical fit of spring shooting. If there's anything there, and he says there is, he'll have it, "and no mistake."

—St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society are to give a ball at their hall next Monday evening. There will be good music, good company, good everything needed for a good time.

—Mr. A. P. Bennett is to sell his present wooden building at auction next Saturday. He has made a settlement with Mr. Huston, so there will be no delay about clearing the ground and proceeding with the building.

—Rev. Green C. Harrison, the pastor of the African church, had a stroke of paralysis yesterday. Dr. Sutherland who attends him, says it is a slight stroke, but owing to Mr. Harrison's advanced age, it may prove somewhat serious.

—The subscriptions for the Alton road have reached now about \$3,500, and there seems to be an encouraging prospect of raising the whole amount. The petition for the Beloit road is also meeting with many signers, and both projects are booming.

—One of those charged with having been concerned in the Saturday night riot at Carlson's house was arrested, his name being William Gillespie. He claims to be entirely innocent of the affair, and the case has been adjourned until to-morrow. Some other fellows, whom the officers are after, have skipped the town.

—At the meeting of the Mutual Improvement Club last evening, the usual discussion of current events was taken up. Then followed the regular study of the evening, Schiller's "Mary Stuart." Miss Mary Godden, Mrs. C. W. Baker, Miss Abby Libbey, and Miss L. Godden gave analysis of several characters in the play. The evening proved enjoyable and instructive. Next week "Goetz" will be the subject.

—A copy of "A Tramp Abroad" by Mark Twain, has been laid upon our table by the agent who is now in the city. It is immense as a rib-ticker. One can get enough laugh out of the pictures to pay for the book, to say nothing of the pages of condensed fun. It is indeed a companion piece to "Innocents Abroad," and is as full of mirth as that. Those who don't see anything in life but stern reality and sombre hues should take a daily dose out of this book. It's better than a tonic. When we say it is one of Twain's best we say enough.

—Last evening while the concert was in progress at the First Methodist church, some rough threw an egg through the window, smashing the glass, and scattering the broken pieces and the scattered yolk, over several in the audience. That such a dastardly act should be committed in a city like Janesville, boasting its refinement and religion, seems strange, indeed, and it is to be hoped that just punishment may be meted out. It is evident that there is still some missionary work to be done in this city, and if the egg-thrower had been caught last evening, he would have been convinced of the errors of his ways in a very speedy and efficient manner. Scolding doesn't do any good to such fellows.

What they need is to be run through a threshing machine, then put through a pulp mill, and then sent back to the Almighty to be made over again for some other planet.

THE WEATHER.

REPORTED BY FRANCIS & EVANSON, BARBERS.

The thermometer at 6 o'clock last evening stood at 51 degrees above; at 1 o'clock a.m., to day at 40 degrees above; at 7 o'clock a.m., at 38 degrees above, and at 1 o'clock p.m., at 41 degrees above. Clear, but windy.

The indications to day are for the upper lake region, warm southwest, veering to colder northwest winds, and higher barometer.

BADLY BURNED.

About tea-time last evening a girl named Amelia Bademan, employed at the Grand hotel, wanted to make the fire burn up a little more briskly, and attempted to pour some grease into the range out of a jar. The blaze sprang up quickly, throwing the burning grease upon her, burning her quite badly and setting her clothing on fire. Some of the other girls threw some clothes about her and smothered the flames, but not before her apron had been entirely consumed, and both her hands, and arms, which were bare to the elbow, had been burned badly. In some places the burns extend into the muscle, while at others they only blistered the skin. Dr. Sutherland was called, and cared for the injured girl.

THE TENNESSEANS.

The Tennesseeans were greeted by a goodly sized audience at the First Methodist church last evening. The concert given by them was a pleasing one, and was heartily enjoyed by the audience. The troupe consists of a double quartet, and in chorus work they did excellently. Solo work was not made a prominent feature.

F. A. Stewart, as tenor singer, did the best solo work of the evening, his voice being very sweet and smooth. W. H. Thompson, "the lion basso," is rightly named. He has a phenomenal voice of great volume, and giving about as much music as the roar of the lion itself. He sang one solo, in which all had a chance to hear it to their satisfaction. He is a great help, though, to chorus work. Mr. J. T. Washington led in all the plantation songs, and has a good voice. In these plantation songs the troupe have become too modernized. They seem to be afraid of losing some reputation as artists, and avoid almost wholly all of those rhythmic motions of their bodies, which are such a natural accompaniment as rendered in true life on the plantation. They keep excellent time, and their voices blend sweetly, but they do not enter into these songs with the zest and evident enjoyment which have made them so popular in the past. Last night they sang them mechanically, as it tired themselves of singing them. By request they sang "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," but they disappointed the audience in that greatly. They gave it all the artistic expression of a difficult operatic air, and it sounded nothing like the old melody. All warmth of feeling was frozen out. Some of the revival songs were highly enjoyable, but few of them were up to the old standard:

COMMERCIAL.

FIGS.—All Figs are stopped free by DR. KLINE'S Fir Cures and Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. 31 Anch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Feb 16, 1880.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their celebrated Electro-Voltaic belt to the afflicted upon 30 days trial. Speedy cures guaranteed. They mean what they say. Write to them without delay. Nowidawly.

The Famous Bethesda, R. Dunbar's Celebrated Bethesda Water of Waukesha, Wis.—The marvel of the age and acknowledged by the medical world as a specific for diabetes, Bright's disease, and all kindred diseases. For sale by E. B. Heimstreet, Janesville, Wis. Oct 17, 1880.

Brown's Household Panacea.

Is the most effective Pain Destroyer in the world. Will most surely quicken the blood whether taken internally or applied externally, and thereby more certainly R. LIVE PAINE, whether chronic or acute, than any other pain alleviator, and it is warranted double the strength of any similar preparation.

1-cure pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache and ALL ACHES and in the great Reliever of Pain.

BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA should be in every family. A teaspoonful of the Panacea in a tumbler of hot water [sweetened if preferred] taken at bedtime, will BREAK UP A COLD. 25 cents a bottle.

Much Sicknes.

Undoubtedly with children, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by Worms. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges, although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be absolutely sure in eradicating worms, so harmful to children. Twenty-five cents a box.

BEFORE.

AFTER.

TRADE MARK.

PAMPOMUS. Pampomus is sold free to all.

Write for them and get full particulars.

Price, Specific, \$1.00 per package, or six pack

for \$5.00. Order of J. B. SIMPSON MEDICINE CO.

Nos. 104 and 106 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Sold in Janesville by Croft & Sherer, and all druggists everywhere. Jy 24, 1880.

REPORTED FOR THE GAZETTE BY BUMP & GRAY

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, March 23.

Flour—Winter. \$1.75 per sack; Minnesota, \$1.60; Wisconsin, \$1.40. Patent \$2.00

Rye Flour—\$2.25 per 100 lbs.

Buckwheat Flour—75c per sack

Wheat—Winter, 1.00@21 12; Good to best mill, spring 1.00@21 07; shipping grades 90@21 09

Wheat—70c per 100; \$1.00 per ton;

Meal—coarse, 80c per 100; bolted 85c per sack

FEED—90c per 100 lbs.

Minneapolis—50@100 lbs. Ton \$1.20

Rye—Good to best samples 50@25c; common to fair 35@25c

Corn—shelled per 60 lbs, \$1.00@25c; new ear or 75 lbs \$2.00@25c

Oats—White 50@25c; mixed 25@25c

Timothy Seed—in demand at \$4.00@25c per 40

pounds

Clover Seed—dullish at \$3.75@4.00 per bushel

Potatoes—plenty at 25@25c

Butter—scarce at 25@25c

Beans—dull at 75@25 per bushel

Eggs—good supply at 8@25c fresh

Hams—Green, 62@7c; salted \$2.00@25c; Dry, 12@14

Wool—Ranges at 42@47c; 15c off for unmerchandise

Sheep Prices—Range at 25@25c each

Lamb—\$2.50@25c

Pork—Good to best samples 50@25c; common to fair 35@25c

Geese—White 50@25c; mixed 25@25c

Ducks—Good to best samples 25@25c

Chickens 9@10c; Chickens 6@7c

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 22.

WHEAT—No 2 spring wheat, Cash, 1.10@25c

Spring wheat cash \$1.04@25c

CORN—No 2 cash, 55@25c

BARLEY—Extra No 3 cash, @56 cents.

PORK—cash new, Jan. 10@25c

LARD—cash \$6.50

LIVE HOGS—3@4@25 according to grade.

BUTTER—33@25 20@25 16@25, according to quality.

CHEESE—10@25@25, according to quality.

Eggs—Fresh 25@25 c

HAY—Timothy No 1, at \$1.10@25@25c ton; No 2 at \$1.05@25@25c

HOPS—30@35c

HONEY—Good to new choice comb in boxes at 10@25 cents.

SEEDS—Clover at \$1.00@25 per bushel; Timothy at \$2.00@25@25c; Flax at \$1.75@25c

TALLOW—25@25c No 1

WHISKY—1@25c

WOOL—Tub-washed, poor conditioned and common coarse to choicer medium, 53@25c; un-washed, fine, 25@25c; do, coarse to medium, 31@25c; doce washed, according to grade and condition, 25@25c. Dingy, heavy and damaged lots sell at a discount of 30@25c per lb

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

MILWAUKEE March 23.

Flour—neglected and nominal

Wheat—active and firm; opened and declined

5@25c; closed; No 1 Milwaukee hard \$1.05@25c

No 1 Milwaukee \$1.20@25c No 2 do \$1.10@25c; March

\$1.05@25c; April \$1.15@25c; May \$1.10@25c; No 3 \$1.45@25c; rejected \$1.60

CORN—No 2 23@25 c

OATS—No 2 30@25 c

RYE—No 1 73@25 c

BARLEY—No 2 spring 58@25 c

PORK—meat cash new, \$1.00

LARD—prime steam \$6.50

April 10@25c

May 10@25c

June 10@25c

July 10@25c

August 10@25c

September 10@25c

October 10@25c